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EXAMINER

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2623

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims pending in the application are 1-20,22,23,27-39,51-68,76-87,101-119,121,122,124,125,127-129,131-133,135-137 and 139-142.

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims rejected are 1-20,22,23,27-39,51-68,76-87,101-119,121,122,124,125,127-129,131-133,135-137 and 139-142.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This action is in response to communications filed 2/06/2007. Claims 1-20, 22, 23, 27-39, 51-68, 76-87, 101-119, 121, 122, 124, 125, 127-129, 131-133, 135-137, 139-142 are pending. Claims 1, 51, 141, 142 are amended. Claims 2-11, 13-16, 18-20, 22, 23, 27-29, 31-39, 52-59, 61-64, 66-68, 76-87, 101-113, 115, 117-119, 121, 122, 124, 125, 127-129, 131-133, 135-137, and 139-140 are original. Claims 12, 17, 30, 60, 65, 114, 116 are previously presented. Claims 21, 24-26, 40-50, 69-75, 88-100, 120, 123, 126, 130, 134, 138 are cancelled.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 51, 141 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's arguments filed 2/06/2007 for 1-11, 13-20, 22, 23, 27-39, 51-59, 61, 65, 76-87, 102, 103, 105, 106, 108-114, 116, 119, 122, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137 and 139-140 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues that Niijima fails to disclose or suggest that programs to which the CAM does not have the keys are not deciphered and Niijima does not disclose or suggest any special treatment for the programs that cannot be deciphered. The applicant argues that in the claimed invention it is clear that programs to which

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complete access rights are not received, are displayed with either only audio or only visual access but not both and that Niijima is silent on handling programs to which the CAM does not have necessary keys. The applicant argues that it is not possible for Niijima to display deciphered programs such that the user has only audio or visual access to them, because the programs are not deciphered. The applicant argues that the section cited in Niijima discloses "the result of the decipherment is ordinary program data, the demultiplexer 24 supplies image data or audio data from the program data " and that nothing about the image data or audio data links to access rights. (Pages 14-16).

In response to the argument, Niijima discloses that a program is enciphered and the CAM and demultiplexer decipheres the program if the user is allowed full access to the program (Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9). It is necessarily included that the CAM and demultiplexer decipheres programs that are not restricted or prohibited to the users as conditional access systems restrict television programming.

Furthermore, Niijima discloses that a user views a preview of a video on demand program in a mosaic formation and can order or request the program and therefore the user does not have full access to the video on demand program (Figure 5, Figure 21, Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9, Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-11). Niijima discloses that the user has partial access to a program while displaying program or programs in the windows of the mosaic formation (Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-11). Therefore, a user would not be able to view a program

including ordered programs without deciphering the program. See new grounds of rejection for permitting one of only audio or only video access.

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 12 and 60 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's arguments filed 10/10/2006 for claims 12, 60, 62-64, 66-68, 101, 104, 107, 115, 117, 118, 121, 124, 128, 132, 136, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues that Nijima fails to contemplate any modification or special treatment for programs displayed in a mosaic to which full access are not received and fails to disclose a repositioning a cursor after a non-instantaneous predetermined period of time placed on a window displaying a program to which full access is prohibited (Pages 20-21). The applicant further argues that Berstis does not disclose repositioning a cursor because repositioning implies that the cursor was originally positioned and the cursor is repositioned after a non-instantaneous period of time.

In response to the arguments, Nijima discloses that a program is enciphered and the CAM and demultiplexer decipheres the program if the user is allowed full access to the program (Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9). It is necessarily included that the CAM and demultiplexer decipheres programs that are not restricted or prohibited to the users as conditional access systems restrict television programming and displays programs that are deciphered or receive full access rights. Furthermore, Nijima discloses that video on demand programs in the program selection screen, with

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program previews provided to the user, the user is not given complete access to audio and video programs until the user requests or orders the program and the program is transmitted after the request (Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-11). See arguments of Claim 1, 51, 141. Therefore, a user would not be able to view a program including ordered programs without deciphering the program. Berstis discloses that a cursor is placed on a window and to control the operation of the cursor a check is made to see if the window is an open window, if the window is not open, the cursor is repositioned on the next opened window. Berstis discloses means for automatically repositioning the cursor in the event that the cursor is placed over the window that is not active or not accessible after a non-instantaneous predetermined period of time (Column 3, lines 5-39). Merriam-Webster's 10th edition Collegiate Dictionary defines instantaneous as done without any delay being purposely introduced or occurring at a particular instant. Berstis discloses that a check is performed to determine if the window is open or active and if the window is not active, then the next cursor is repositioned to an active window non-instantaneously.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-6, 8, 15-18, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 39, 51-55, 65, 76, 78, 79, 83, 84, 86, 87, 102, 108, 111, 112, 119, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 139-142 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ford (US 6,181,364) in view of Nijima et al (US 5,903,314 and hereafter referred to as "Nijima").

Regarding Claims 1 and 51, Ford discloses a decoder and a method for controlling the display of a plurality of digital television (TV) channels (Figure 1, 12, Figure 6, 67, 70), the decoder comprising means for receiving access rights to one of a program and a channel (Column 3, lines 11-37, 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-11, Column 5, lines 56-67, Column 6, lines 1-37), means for permitting one of only audio access or only visual access by the user to the one of the program and channel displayed (Column 2, lines 30-35, Column 3, lines 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-23, 32-43, 53-55, Column 8, lines 25-30, 31-34, 45-50, 52-55) when the user is not permitted complete access to one of the program and the channel (Figures 4-6, Column 2, lines 30-35, Column 3, lines 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-23, 32-43, 53-55, Column 8, lines 25-30, 31-34, 45-50, 52-55). Ford is silent on the display of a plurality of digital channels in respective windows of a mosaic formation and displaying the program and channel in the windows. Nijima discloses a decoder and a method for controlling the display of a plurality of digital television (TV) channels in respective windows of a mosaic formation (Figure 8, 2), the decoder comprising means for receiving access rights to one of a program and a channel (Column 14, lines 53-62), means for permitting access to the programs based on the decipherment, a demultiplexer supplies image data or audio

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data form the program data for the mosaic formation otherwise only image data (visual access) or audio data is provided (Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9) by the user to the one of program and a channel when displayed in the windows according to the received access rights or the video or audio of the program on the mosaic can be blocked as restricted access information is blocked by the conditional access module(Figure 5, Figure 21, Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9). Nijima discloses full audio and visual access is prohibited based on access rights or the user only views a preview of the selected video on demand program and can only view the program after requesting or ordering the program, and also a program can only be viewed if the user has the associated deciphering keys (Figure 5, Figure 21, Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9, Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to modify Ford to include display of a plurality of digital channels in respective windows of a mosaic formation and displaying the program and channel in the windows while not having complete access to the one of the program and the channel (Figure 5, Figure 21, Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9, Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-11) as taught by Nijima in order to allow a user to select a program to watch rapidly with certainty from a large number of programs (Column 2, lines 9-13) as disclosed by Nijima.

Regarding Claim 141, Ford discloses a decoder for controlling the display of a plurality of digital television (TV) channels (Figure 1, 12, Figure 6, 67, 70), the decoder comprising means for receiving access rights to one of a first program and a second

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program (Column 3, lines 11-37, 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-11, Column 5, lines 56-67, Column 6, lines 1-37), means for determining whether a user is permitted complete access to the first program based on the access rights associated with the user (Column 2, lines 30-35, Column 3, lines 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-23, 32-43, 53-55, Column 8, lines 25-30, 31-34, 45-50, 52-55); means for permitting one of only audio access or only visual access by the user to the first program while the first program is displayed, when the user is not permitted complete access to the first program while the first program is displayed (Column 2, lines 30-35, Column 3, lines 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-23, 32-43, 53-55, Column 8, lines 25-30, 31-34, 45-50, 52-55); means for providing complete audio and visual access to the user to the first program when the user is permitted complete access to the first program (Column 2, lines 30-35, Column 3, lines 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-23, 32-43, 53-55, Column 5, lines 30-40, Column 8, lines 25-30, 31-34, 45-50, 52-55). Ford is silent on the display of a plurality of digital channels in respective windows of a mosaic formation, displaying the first program and second program in the mosaic formation; the first program is displayed in windows of the mosaic formation when not having complete access to the first program. Nijima discloses a decoder for controlling the display of a plurality of digital television (TV) channels in respective windows of a mosaic formation (Figure 5 and 20), the decoder comprising; means for receiving access rights to a first program and a second program displayed in the mosaic formation (Column 14, lines 53-62); means for determining whether a user is permitted complete access to the first program based on the access rights associated with the user (Column 14, lines 55-67); means for providing complete

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audio and visual access to the first program if the user is permitted complete access to the first program (Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9). Nijima discloses that a user views a preview of a video on demand program and can order or request the program or the user does not have full access to the video on demand program (Figure 5, Figure 21, Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9, Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-11). Nijima discloses that the user has partial access to the first program while displaying the first program in the windows of the mosaic formation (Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-11). Note that Nijima will only view programs that decoders can decipher (Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9). It is necessarily included that the CAM deciphers programs that are not restricted or prohibited to the users as conditional access systems restrict television programming for certain groups of users. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to modify Ford to include display of a plurality of digital channels in respective windows of a mosaic formation, displaying the first program and second program in the mosaic formation, the first program is displayed in windows of the mosaic formation when the user does not have complete access to the first program (Figure 5, Figure 21, Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9, Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-11) as taught by Nijima in order to allow a user to select a program to watch rapidly with certainty from a large number of programs (Column 2, lines 9-13) as disclosed by Nijima. See rejection of Claim 1.

Regarding Claims 2 and 52, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claims 1 and 51 respectively. Ford discloses receiving access rights data together with

audiovisual data (Column 3, lines 11-37, 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-11, Column 5, lines 56-67, Column 6, lines 1-37). Niijima discloses that receiving access rights data together with audiovisual data for creating a mosaic or audiovisual data (Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9).

Regarding Claim 3, Ford and Niijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 2. Niijima discloses means for issuing a request for full audio and visual access to a program displayed in the window (Column 33, lines 3-55).

Regarding Claim 4, 53 and 139, Ford and Niijima disclose all the limitations of Claims 1, 51 and 3 respectively. Niijima discloses a means for generating a cursor for display with mosaic information Figure 5, 201, Figure 20, 201, Column 21, lines 41-50), the cursor being selectively movable over the windows of the mosaic formation to enable selection of a desired window within the mosaic formation (Figure 5, 201, Figure 20, 201, Column 21, lines 41-50).

Regarding Claims 5 and 54, Ford and Niijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 4 and 53 respectively. Niijima discloses a means for generating audio information associated with a particular channel in response to the positioning of a cursor over the window displaying the particular channel (Column 23, lines 25-38).

Regarding Claims 6 and 55, Ford and Niijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 5 and 54 respectively. Ford discloses means for prohibiting the generation of the audio information according to received access rights (Column 2, lines 30-35, Column 3, lines 11-37, 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-23, 32-43, 53-55, Column 5, lines 56-67, Column 6, lines 1-37, Column 8, lines 25-30, 31-34, 45-50, 52-55). Niijima discloses prohibiting

the generation of audio information according to received access rights (Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9).

Regarding Claims 8 and 140, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 3 and 139 respectively. Nijima discloses issuing means is arranged automatically to issue the request when the cursor has been positioned over the window for a predetermined period of time or after the cursor has settled on the program desired (Column 13, lines 63-67, Column 14, lines 1-5).

Regarding Claims 15 and 111, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 4, and 53 respectively. Nijima discloses means for tuning the decoder to a channel displayed in the desired window upon selection of the desired window (Figure 5, Figure 7).

Regarding Claims 16 and 112, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 4 and 53 respectively. Nijima means for generating a display comprising information regarding the program displayed in the desired window upon selection of the desired window (Column 17, lines 4-23).

Regarding Claims 17 and 65, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 1 and 51 respectively. Nijima discloses a decoder (Figure 8, 2) for controlling the display of digital TV channels in respective windows of a mosaic formation (Column 2, lines 49-57, Figure 8, Figure 28, Figure 5, Figure 7, Figure 11), the decoder comprising means for generating a cursor for display with the mosaic formation (Figure 5, 201, Figure 20, 201), the cursor being selectively movable over the windows of the mosaic formation to enable selection of a desired window within the mosaic formation (Figure 5,

201, Figure 20, 201), and means for generating a display comprising information regarding the program displayed in the desired window upon selection of the desired window (Column 17, lines 4-23). Nijima discloses that the user can select and program and transmit to the communications center the request for information about the program or the program, the audio of the program regarding the program displayed in the desired window, data of a program (Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-29, Figure 27, 311, Figure 28, 311, 323).

Regarding Claim 18, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 16. Nijima discloses that the user can select and program and transmit to the communications center the request for information about the program or the program, the audio of the program regarding the program displayed in the desired window, data of a program (Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-29, Figure 27, 311, Figure 28, 311, 323).

Regarding Claims 28 and 76, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 1 and 51 respectively. Ford discloses that the receiving means receive access rights from a remote control handset associated with the decoder as the user (Column 7, lines 21-42).

Regarding Claims 30 and 78, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 1 and 51 respectively. Ford discloses means for prohibiting the generation of video information in dependence on the access rights to a program or channel (Column 2, lines 30-35, Column 3, lines 11-37, 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-23, 32-43, 53-55, Column 5, lines 56-67, Column 6, lines 1-37, Column 8, lines 25-30, 31-34, 45-50, 52-

55). Nijima discloses means for prohibiting the generation of video information in dependence on the access rights to a program or channel or the video of the program on the mosaic can be blocked as restricted access information is blocked by the conditional access circuit or data is not deciphered including if a user is requesting a video on demand program or ordering a program from a preview on the mosaic, all programs can only be viewed if deciphered (Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9, Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-11).

Regarding Claims 31 and 79, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claims 30 and 78 respectively. Ford discloses a picture may be used instead of at least a portion of video information (Column 8, lines 55-58). Nijima discloses that a picture may be used in the window instead of video information (Column 35, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claim 33, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 31. Ford discloses the picture comprises an image associated with program displayed (Column 8, lines 55-58). Nijima discloses that the picture can comprise still images or text (Column 35, lines 57-62). It is necessarily included that the image is associated with program displayed on the window.

Regarding Claims 35 and 83, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 30 and 78 respectively. Nijima discloses means for controlling the display of further video information instead of video information (Column 33, lines 3-55).

Regarding Claims 36 and 84, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 35 and 83 respectively. Nijima discloses that the further video information is

promotional video information or preview information (Column 32, lines 52-67, Column 33, lines 3-55).

Regarding Claims 38 and 86, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claims 1 and 51 respectively. Nijima discloses positional control means for controlling the relative positions of the windows with the mosaic formation (Column 20, lines 37-46, Column 2, lines 48-67, Column 3, lines 1-14).

Regarding Claims 39 and 87, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claims 38 and 86 respectively. Nijima discloses that the programs are displayed on the mosaic based on access rights (Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9). Nijima discloses positional control means is arranged to control the relative positions of the windows in response to groups, which include movies (Figure 25, 26) and video on demand (Figure 27 and 28), which are arranged by positional control means.

Regarding Claims 102 and 119, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claims 17 and 65 respectively. Ford discloses means for prohibiting the generation of video information in dependence on the access rights to a program or channel (Column 2, lines 30-35, Column 3, lines 11-37, 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-23, 32-43, 53-55, Column 5, lines 56-67, Column 6, lines 1-37, Column 8, lines 25-30, 31-34, 45-50, 52-55). Nijima discloses that a conditional access module (CAM) and receiving keys and decipherment processing in order decipher the program data (Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9). It is necessarily included that the CAM deciphers programs that are not restricted or prohibited to the users as conditional access systems restrict television programming for certain groups of users. Nijima discloses means for

prohibiting the generation of video information in dependence on the access rights to a program or channel or the video of the program on the mosaic can be blocked as restricted access information is blocked by the conditional access circuit or image data is not deciphered including if a user is requesting a video on demand program or ordering a program from a preview (partial access) on the mosaic, all programs can only be viewed if deciphered (Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9, Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-11).

Regarding Claims 108 and 125, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claims 17 and 65 respectively. Nijima discloses positional control means for controlling the relative positions of the windows with the mosaic formation (Column 20, lines 37-46, Column 2, lines 48-67, Column 3, lines 1-14).

Regarding Claim 127, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 86. Nijima discloses positional control means for controlling the relative positions of the windows with the mosaic formation (Column 20, lines 37-46, Column 2, lines 48-67, Column 3, lines 1-14).

Regarding Claim 129, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 125. Nijima discloses positional control means for controlling the relative positions of the windows in response to received window positioning data for controlling the relative positions of the windows with the mosaic formation (Column 20, lines 37-46, Column 2, lines 48-67, Column 3, lines 1-14).

Regarding Claims 131, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 86. Nijima discloses positional control means for controlling the relative positions of the

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windows in response to received window positioning data for controlling the relative positions of the windows with the mosaic formation (Column 20, lines 37-46, Column 2, lines 48-67, Column 3, lines 1-14).

Regarding Claim 133, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 125. Nijima discloses that relative positions of windows of the mosaic formation are controlled according to a program characteristic of programs normally shown on the channels displayed in the windows (Figure 25 and Figure 26).

Regarding Claim 142, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 141. Ford discloses means for determining whether a user is permitted complete access to the second program based on the access rights associated with the user (Column 2, lines 30-35, Column 3, lines 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-23, 32-43, 53-55, Column 8, lines 25-30, 31-34, 45-50, 52-55); means for permitting one of only audio access or only visual access by the user to the second program while the second program is displayed, when the user is not permitted complete access to the second program while the second program is displayed (Column 2, lines 30-35, Column 3, lines 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-23, 32-43, 53-55, Column 8, lines 25-30, 31-34, 45-50, 52-55); means for providing complete audio and visual access to the user to the second program when the user is permitted complete access to the second program (Column 2, lines 30-35, Column 3, lines 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-23, 32-43, 53-55, Column 5, lines 30-40, Column 8, lines 25-30, 31-34, 45-50, 52-55). Nijima discloses means for determining whether a user is permitted complete access to the second program based on the access rights associated with the user (Column 14, lines 55-67); means for providing

complete audio and visual access to the second program if the user is permitted complete access to the second program (Column 14, lines 55-67, Column 15, lines 1-9).

6. Claim 7, 56 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ford in view of Nijima as applied to claims 6 and 55 above, and further in view of Lawler et al (US 5,758,259 and hereafter referred to as "Lawler").

Regarding Claims 7 and 56, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 6 and 55 respectively. Nijima discloses preview information for broadcast information. Nijima and Ford are silent on audio information generation is prohibited if cursor is position over window longer than predetermined length of time. Lawler discloses a means for generating audio information (or video clip with audio information) (Column 5, lines 8-19) associated with a particular channel in response to the positioning of a cursor over the window displaying the particular channel (Figure 3A, 96, Figure 3B, 96 Figure 4). Lawler discloses that a video clip including audio is displayed with respect to a selection or highlighted cell (Figures 5, 6, 7). It is obvious that once the video clip or segment is played or previewed that the clip will stop which meets the limitation that prohibiting means will prohibit the generation of audio information after the predetermined length of time. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination to include once the video clip or segment is played or previewed that the clip or audio information will be prohibited after the predetermined period of time (Figure 3A, 96, Figure 3B, 96

Figure 4) as taught by Lawler in order to allow the user to easily find a desired program (Column 1, lines 24-34) as disclosed by Lawler.

7. Claims 9, 10, 57, 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ford in view of Nijima as applied to claims 4 and 53 above, and further in view of Berstis et al (US 5,874,936 and hereafter referred to as "Berstis").

Regarding Claims 9 and 57, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claims 4 and 53 respectively. Nijima discloses that programs are deciphered by the conditional access module based on access rights (Column 14, lines 55-67, Column 15, lines 1-9). Ford and Nijima are silent on means for automatically re-positioning the cursor in the event that the cursor is placed over the window displaying a program or channel to which full audio and visual access is prohibited. Berstis discloses means for automatically re-positioning the cursor in the event that the cursor is placed over the window that is not active or not accessible after performing a check to determine if the window is opened (Column 3, lines 5-39). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination to include a means for automatically re-positioning the cursor in the event that the cursor is placed over the window that is not active after a predetermined period of time (Column 3, lines 5-39) as taught by Berstis in order to allow the user to navigate through multiple open windows for convenience to the user (Column 1, lines 21-60 as disclosed by Berstis.

Regarding Claims 10 and 58, Ford, Nijima and Berstis disclose all the limitations of Claims 9 and 57 respectively. Nijima discloses the program guide (Figure 5). Berstis discloses repositioning the cursor after the expiration of a predetermined time or immediately (Column 3, lines 5-33).

8. Claims 11, 13, 59, 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ford in view of Nijima as applied to claims 4 and 53 above, and further in view of Hanaya et al (US 2003/0101452 and hereafter referred to as "Hanaya").

Regarding Claims 11 and 59, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claims 4 and 53 respectively. Nijima discloses a cursor and the shape of the cursor can be changed for selection (Column 21, lines 41-50). Ford and Nijima are silent on means for changing an attribute of the cursor depending on the characteristic of at least one of a program and a channel displayed in a window over which the cursor is positioned. Hanaya discloses a system for displaying a plurality of channels and programs in respective windows (Figure 19). Hanaya discloses a system for displaying a plurality of channels and programs in respective windows (Figure 19). Hanaya discloses means for changing an attribute of the cursor depending on the characteristic of at least one of a program and a channel displayed in a window over which the cursor is positioned (Page 9, paragraph 0147). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination to include means for changing an attribute of the cursor depending on the characteristic of at least one of a program and a channel displayed in a window over which the cursor is

positioned such as the cursor is changed to different broadcast channel (Page 9, paragraph 0147) as taught by Hanaya in order to make it easier and more convenient for a user to view the programs selected or highlighted.

Regarding Claims 13 and 61, Ford, Nijima and Hanaya disclose all the limitations of Claims 11 and 59 respectively. Nijima discloses a cursor and the shape of the cursor can be changed for selection (Column 21, lines 41-50). Hanaya discloses that the programs are accessed via highlights or colors or changing the color of the cursor depending on the characteristic of the program (Page 9, paragraph 0147).

9. Claims 12, 60, 63, 64, 66, 101, 107, 118, 124, 128, 132 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nijima in view of Hanaya and Berstis.

Regarding Claims 12 and 60, Nijima discloses a decoder and a method (Figure 8, 2) for controlling the display of digital TV channels in respective windows of a mosaic formation (Column 2, lines 49-57, Figure 8, Figure 28, Figure 5, Figure 7), the decoder comprising means for generating a cursor for display with the mosaic formation and the cursor being movable to select a desired channel within the mosaic formation (Figure 5, 201, Figure 20, 201). Nijima discloses a cursor and the shape of the cursor can be changed for selection (Column 21, lines 41-50). Nijima discloses full audio and visual access is prohibited based on access rights or the user only views a preview of the selected video on demand program and can only view the program after requesting or ordering the program, and also a program can only be viewed if the user has the associated deciphering keys, a demultiplexer supplies image data or audio data form

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the program data for the mosaic formation otherwise only image data (visual access) or audio data is provided (Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9, Figure 5, Figure 21, Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9, Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9, Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-11). Nijima is silent on means for changing an attribute of the cursor depending on the characteristic of at least one of a program and a channel displayed in a window over which the cursor is positioned and when the cursor is automatically repositioned after a non-instantaneous pre-determined amount of time when the cursor is positioned on a window. Hanaya discloses a CAM which performs decoding based on conditions including a program selected is a pay per view program, the full audio and video prohibited until decoding is conducted (Page 3, paragraph 0057, Page 6, paragraph 0104, Page 11, paragraph 0174). Hanaya discloses a system for displaying a plurality of channels and programs in respective windows (Figure 19). Hanaya discloses means for changing an attribute of the cursor depending on the characteristic of at least one of a program and a channel displayed in a window over which the cursor is positioned (Page 9, paragraph 0147). Berstis discloses means for automatically re-positioning the cursor in the event that the cursor is placed over the window that is not active or not accessible after performing a check to determine if the window is opened or after a non instantaneous predetermined period of time (Column 3, lines 5-39). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Nijima to include means for changing an attribute of the cursor depending on the characteristic of at least one of a program and a channel displayed in a window over which the cursor is positioned such

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as the cursor is changed to different broadcast channel (Page 9, paragraph 0147) as taught by Hanaya in order to make it easier and more convenient for a user to view the programs selected or highlighted. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Nijima to include a means for automatically re-positioning the cursor in the event that the cursor is placed over the window that is not active after a non-instantaneous predetermined period of time (Column 3, lines 5-39) as taught by Berstis in order to allow the user to navigate through multiple open windows for convenience to the user (Column 1, lines 21-60 as disclosed by Berstis.

Regarding Claim 63, Nijima, Hanaya and Berstis disclose all the limitations of Claim 60. Nijima discloses means for tuning the decoder to a channel displayed in the desired window upon selection of the desired window (Figure 5, Figure 7).

Regarding Claim 64, Nijima, Hanaya and Berstis disclose all the limitations of Claim 60. Nijima means for generating a display comprising information regarding the program displayed in the desired window upon selection of the desired window (Column 17, lines 4-23).

Regarding claim 66, Nijima, Hanaya and Berstis disclose all the limitations of Claim 64. Nijima discloses communicating with a communications center to obtain the information regarding the program displayed in the desired window (Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-29, Figure 27, 311, Figure 28, 323).

Regarding Claims 101 and 118, Nijima, Hanaya and Berstis disclose all the limitations of Claims 12 and 60 respectively. Nijima discloses that a conditional access

module (CAM) and receiving keys and decipherment processing in order decipher the program data (Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9). It is necessarily included that the CAM deciphers programs that are not restricted or prohibited to the users as conditional access systems restrict television programming for certain groups of users. Nijima discloses means for prohibiting the generation of video information in dependence on the access rights to a program or channel or the video of the program on the mosaic can be blocked as restricted access information is blocked by the conditional access circuit which is met by means for providing or not providing complete audio and visual access to the user to the program of choice if the user is permitted complete access to the program (Column 14, lines 15-67, Column 15, lines 1-9, Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9, Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-11).

Regarding Claims 107 and 124, Nijima, Hanaya and Berstis disclose all the limitations of Claims 12 and 60 respectively. Nijima discloses positional control means for controlling the relative positions of the windows with the mosaic formation (Column 20, lines 37-46, Column 2, lines 48-67, Column 3, lines 1-14).

Regarding Claim 128, Nijima, Hanaya and Berstis disclose all the limitations of Claim 124. Nijima discloses positional control means for controlling the relative positions of the windows in response to received window positioning data for controlling the relative positions of the windows with the mosaic formation (Column 20, lines 37-46, Column 2, lines 48-67, Column 3, lines 1-14).

Regarding Claim 132, Nijima, Hanaya and Berstis disclose all the limitations of Claim 124. Nijima discloses that relative positions of windows of the mosaic formation

are controlled according to a program characteristic of programs normally shown on the channels displayed in the windows (Figure 25 and Figure 26).

10. Claims 14, 110 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ford in view of Nijima and Hanaya as applied to claims 11, 59 above, and further in view of Young et al (US 5,809,204 and hereafter referred to as "Young").

Regarding Claim 14 and 110, Ford, Nijima and Hanaya disclose all the limitations of Claims 11 and 59 respectively. Hanaya discloses selecting programs via the channel (Page 9, paragraph 0147). Ford, Nijima and Hanaya are silent on assign the characteristic from a remote control handset associated with the decoder and means for assigning the characteristic in response to the received data. Young discloses means for receiving data for assigning the characteristic from a remote control handset associated with the decoder (Figure 20) and means for assigning the characteristic in response to the received data (Figure 20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination to include means for receiving data for assigning the characteristic from a remote control handset associated with the decoder (Figure 20) and means for assigning the characteristic in response to the received data (Figure 20) as taught by Young in order to allow easier access for program listings to record on a VCR including future times (Column 1, lines 13-25) as disclosed by Young.

11. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ford in view of Nijima as applied to claims 18 above, and further in view of Townsend et al (WO 96/37996 and hereafter referred to as "Townsend").

Regarding Claim 19, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 18. Ford and Nijima are silent on means for dialing up the communications to supply a request for information regarding the program. Townsend discloses means for dialing up the communications center to supply a request for the information regarding the program displayed in the desired window (Figure 1, 7, Figure 12). Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the combination to include means for dialing up the communications center to supply a request for the information regarding the program displayed in the desired window (Figure 1, 7, Figure 12) as taught by Townsend in order to simplify user control and to make the control more user friendly (Page 5, lines 2-7) as disclosed by Townsend.

12. Claims 20, 22, 23, 27, 103, 113, 114, 116 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ford in view of Nijima as applied to claims 4 and 53 above, and further in view of Young.

Regarding Claims 20 and 113, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 4 and 53 respectively. Nijima is silent on means for generating a display comprising a schedule with forthcoming programs of at least one digital TV channel in respective windows. Young discloses a means for generating a display comprising a schedule with forthcoming programs of at least one digital TV channel in respective

windows or a displaying of forthcoming program schedule for the channel displayed in the desired window or cell (Figure 7, 58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination to include means for generating a display comprising a forthcoming program schedule for the channel displayed in the desired window upon selection upon selection of the desired window (Figure 7, 58) as taught by Young in order to allow easier access for program listings to record on a VCR including future times (Column 1, lines 13-25) as disclosed by Young.

Regarding Claims 22 and 114, Ford, Nijima and Young discloses all the limitations of Claims 20 and Claim 53 respectively. Nijima discloses that program guide display can be mosaic with textual display of program schedule information (Figure 5, Figure 20, Column 16, lines 13-22). Young discloses that the forthcoming program schedule which is in a textual display (Figure 7).

Regarding Claims 23 and 116, Ford, Nijima and Young discloses all the limitations of Claims 20 and Claim 53 respectively. Nijima discloses that program guide display can be mosaic with pictorial images of program schedule information (Figure 5, Figure 20). Young discloses that the forthcoming program schedule (Figure 7).

Regarding Claim 27, Ford, Nijima and Young disclose all the limitations of Claim 23. Nijima discloses that the plurality of pictorial images comprises video footage (Figure 5). Young discloses the forthcoming program schedule (Figure 7).

Regarding Claim 103, Ford, Nijima and Young disclose all the limitations of Claim 20. Ford discloses means for prohibiting the generation of video information in

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dependence on the access rights to a program or channel (Column 2, lines 30-35, Column 3, lines 11-37, 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-23, 32-43, 53-55, Column 5, lines 56-67, Column 6, lines 1-37, Column 8, lines 25-30, 31-34, 45-50, 52-55). Niijima discloses that a conditional access module (CAM) and receiving keys and decipherment processing in order decipher the program data (Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9). It is necessarily included that the CAM deciphers programs that are not restricted or prohibited to the users as conditional access systems restrict television programming for certain groups of users. Niijima discloses means for prohibiting the generation of video information in dependence on the access rights to a program or channel or the video of the program on the mosaic can be blocked as restricted access information is blocked by the conditional access circuit or image data is not deciphered; if a user requesting a video on demand program or ordering a program from a preview on the mosaic, all programs can only be viewed if deciphered (Column 14, lines 53-67, Column 15, lines 1-9, Column 32, lines 55-67, Column 33, lines 1-11).

Regarding Claim 109, Ford, Niijima and Young disclose all the limitations of Claim 20. Niijima discloses positional control means for controlling the relative positions of the windows with the mosaic formation (Column 20, lines 37-46, Column 2, lines 48-67, Column 3, lines 1-14).

13. Claims 29 and 77 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ford in view of Niijima as applied to Claims 28 and 76 further in view of Casement et al (US 5,969,748 and hereafter referred to as "Casement").

Regarding Claims 29 and 77, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claims 28 and 76 respectively. Ford discloses that programming may be found objectionable to viewers and viewers have to tolerate objectionable content or forego watching certain programs (Column 1, lines 27-40, Column 2, lines 6-28). Ford and Nijima are silent on receiving means is adapted to receive a PIN number from the remote control handset associated with the decoder, authenticating the PIN number to permit reception of access rights. Casement discloses receiving means is adapted to receive a PIN number from the remote control and the decoder comprising means for authenticating the received PIN number, and upon authentication of the received PIN number, permitting reception of access rights (Column 3, line 33-40, 66-67, Column 4, lines 1-3, Column 6, lines 1-3, 30-40). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination receiving means is adapted to receive a PIN number from the remote control and the decoder comprising means for authenticating the received PIN number, and upon authentication of the received PIN number, permitting reception of access rights (Column 3, line 33-40, 66-67, Column 4, lines 1-3, Column 6, lines 1-3, 30-40) as taught by Casement in order to allow parents or adults to watch programs that were locked for children (Column 1, lines 31-42) as disclosed by Casement.

14. Claims 32, 80, 81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ford in view of Nijima as applied to claims 31 and 79 above, and further in view of Morales (US 5,663,757).

Regarding Claims 32 and 80, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claims 31 and 79. Ford and Nijima are silent on logos of channels. Morales discloses that a picture comprise a logo associated with a channel displayed in the window (Figure 3, 10). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination to include a picture comprising a logo associated with a channel displayed in the window (Figure 3, 10) as taught by Morales in order to provide the user with easier channel selection as the TV networks may have different channels in area counties or an out of town visitor in a hotel (Column 5, lines 10-25) as disclosed by Morales.

Regarding Claim 81, Ford, Nijima and Morales disclose all the limitations of Claim 80. Ford discloses the picture can comprise still images (Column 8, lines 55-58). Nijima discloses that the picture can comprise still images or text (Column 35, lines 57-62). It is necessarily included that the image is associated with program displayed on the window.

15. Claims 34, 82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ford in view of Nijima as applied to claims 30 and 78 above, and further in view of Balakrishnan et al (US 2001/0052135 and hereafter referred to as "Balak").

Regarding Claims 34 and 82, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claim 30 and 78 respectively. Ford and Nijima are silent on an advertisement. Balak discloses that advertisements can be seen in a mosaic formation (Page 2, paragraph 0018). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

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time the invention was made to modify the combination to include means for controlling the display of an advertisement in the window instead of a video information (Page 2, paragraph 18) as taught by Balak in order to provide users target commercials of their own choosing (Page 1, paragraphs 0001-0003) as disclosed by Balak.

16. Claims 37, 85, 105, 122 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ford in view of Nijima as applied to claims 1, 51, 17, 65 above, and further in view of Kahn (US 5,978,649).

Regarding Claim 37, 85, 105, 122, Ford and Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claims 1, 51, 17 and 65 respectively. Ford and Nijima are silent on generating a message due to lack of access rights when a cursor is on a channel. Kahn discloses means to generating message information a user of the access rights of a channel in the event of placing a cursor on the channel on the EPG (Column 7, lines 42-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination to include a means to generating a message information a user of the access rights of a channel in the event of placing a cursor on the channel on the EPG (Column 7, lines 42-56) as taught by Kahn in order to control channel authorization in case such as PPV channels or movies with access rights (Column 1, lines 26-31) as disclosed by Kahn.

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17. Claims 62, 68, 115, 117 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Niijima, Hanaya and Berstis as applied to claim 60 above, and further in view of Young.

Regarding Claim 62, Niijima, Hanaya and Berstis disclose all the limitations of Claim 60. Niijima discloses selecting programs and the most often selected programs are assigned favorite (Figure 25 and Figure 26). Niijima, Hanaya and Berstis are silent on assign the characteristic from a remote control handset associated with the decoder and means for assigning the characteristic in response to the received data. Young discloses means for receiving data for assigning the characteristic from a remote control handset associated with the decoder (Figure 20) and means for assigning the characteristic in response to the received data (Figure 20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination to include means for receiving data for assigning the characteristic from a remote control handset associated with the decoder (Figure 20) and means for assigning the characteristic in response to the received data (Figure 20) as taught by Young in order to allow easier access for program listings to record on a VCR including future times (Column 1, lines 13-25) as disclosed by Young.

Regarding Claim 68, Niijima, Hanaya and Berstis disclose all the limitations of Claim 60. Niijima, Hanaya and Berstis are silent on the means for generating a display comprising a forthcoming program schedule for the channel displayed in the desired window upon selection upon selection of the desired window. Young discloses a means for generating a display comprising a forthcoming program schedule for the channel

displayed in the desired window upon selection upon selection of the desired window or a displaying of forthcoming program schedule for the channel displayed in the desired window or cell (Figure 7, 58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Nijima in view of Hanaya and Berstis to include means for generating a display comprising a forthcoming program schedule for the channel displayed in the desired window upon selection upon selection of the desired window (Figure 7, 58) as taught by Young in order to allow easier access for program listings to record on a VCR including future times (Column 1, lines 13-25) as disclosed by Young.

Regarding Claim 115, Nijima, Hanaya, Berstis and Young disclose all the limitations of Claim 68. Nijima discloses that program schedule can comprise textual display of program schedule information (Column 35, lines 57-62). Young discloses the forthcoming schedule and the textual display of program schedule information (Figure 7).

Regarding Claim 117, Nijima, Hanaya, Berstis and Young disclose all the limitations of Claim 68 respectively. Nijima discloses that program schedule comprises pictorial images associated with programs (Figure 5, 7). Young discloses the forthcoming schedule (Figure 7).

18. Claim 67 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nijima in view of Hanaya and Berstis as applied to claim 66 above, and further in view of Townsend.

Regarding Claim 67, Nijima, Hanaya and Berstis disclose all the limitations of Claim 66. Nijima discloses communicating with a communications center (Figure 7, 311, figure 8, 323). Nijima, Hanaya and Berstis are silent on dialing up the communications center. Townsend discloses means for dialing up the communications center to supply a request for the information regarding the program displayed in the desired window (Figure 1, 7, Figure 12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination to include a means for dialing up the communications center to supply a request for the information regarding the program displayed in the desired window (Figure 1, 7, Figure 12) as taught by Townsend in order to provide the user with television programming, program schedules and PPV on the same carrier channel and thus becoming more efficient (Page 4, lines 12-23) as disclosed by Townsend.

19. Claims 104, 121 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nijima in view of Hanaya and Berstis as applied to claims 12 and 60 above, and further in view of Kahn.

Regarding Claims 104 and 121, Nijima, Hanaya and Berstis discloses all the limitations of Claims 12 and 60 respectively. Nijima, Hanaya and Berstis are silent on means to generating message information a user of the access rights of a channel in the event of placing a cursor. Kahn discloses means to generating message information a user of the access rights of a channel in the event of placing a cursor on the channel on the EPG (Column 7, lines 42-56). Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Nijima, Hanaya and Berstis to include a means to generating a message information a user of the access rights of a channel in the event of placing a cursor on the channel on the EPG (Column 7, lines 42-56) as taught by Kahn in order to control channel authorization in case such as PPV channels (Column 1, lines 26-31) as disclosed by Kahn.

20. Claim 106 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ford in view of Nijima and Young as applied to claim 20 above, and further in view of Kahn.

Regarding Claim 106, Ford, Nijima and Young disclose all the limitations of Claim 20. Ford, Nijima and Young are silent on generating a message due to lack of access rights when a cursor is on a channel. Kahn discloses means to generating message information a user of the access rights of a channel in the event of placing a cursor on the channel on the EPG (Column 7, lines 42-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination to include a means to generating a message information a user of the access rights of a channel in the event of placing a cursor on the channel on the EPG (Column 7, lines 42-56) as taught by Kahn in order to control channel authorization in case such as PPV channels movies with access rights (Column 1, lines 26-31) as disclosed by Kahn.

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21. Claims 135, 137 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ford in view of Nijima as applied to claims 86, 125 above, and further in view of Florin et al (US 5,594,509 and hereafter referred to as "Florin").

Regarding Claims 135 and 137, Nijima disclose all the limitations of Claims 86 and 125 respectively. Ford and Nijima are silent on a window in constant position. Florin discloses a positional control means is arranged to maintain a window displaying a particular channel and program in a constant position in the mosaic formation (Figures 27-29, 365, Figure 30, 325). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination to include a positional control means is arranged to maintain a window displaying a particular channel and program in a constant position in the mosaic formation (Figures 27-29, 365, Figure 30, 325) as taught by Florin in order to provide improve the user interface for selecting and displaying TV programs (Column 2, lines 36-40)) as disclosed by Florin.

22. Claim 136 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nijima in view of Hanaya and Berstis as applied to claim 124 above, and further in view of Florin.

Regarding Claims 136, Nijima, Hanaya and Berstis disclose all the limitations of Claim 124. Nijima, Hanaya and Berstis are silent on a window in constant position. Florin discloses a positional control means is arranged to maintain a window displaying a particular channel and program in a constant position in the mosaic formation (Figures

27-29, 365, Figure 30, 325). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Niijima in view of Hanaya and Berstis to include a positional control means is arranged to maintain a window displaying a particular channel and program in a constant position in the mosaic formation (Figures 27-29, 365, Figure 30, 325) as taught by Florin in order to provide improve the user interface for selecting and displaying TV programs (Column 2, lines 36-40) as disclosed by Florin.

Conclusion

23. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Farzana E. Hossain whose telephone number is 571-272-5943. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 8:00 am to 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Kelley can be reached on 571-272-7331. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

FEH
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